

Study on Social and Other General Groups Associated in the Employment Generation for Women With the Help of Primary Data

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ABSTRACT

We have talked about women's equality in this study, including socioeconomic position. In the current modern environment, women and their issues are becoming more and more significant. Realizing the vital role that women play, it is desirable to place more attention on her overall development. Numerous organizations exist, including local or general groups, Mgnrega, self-help, small units, and crafts. Additionally, we talked about the sources of income, social groups that support women's empowerment, education levels, and monthly income from social programmes. We have shared our study with the help of graphs and pie charts.

Keywords: Social; Women empowerment; Mgnrega; Education.

1. Introduction

The United nation recognized equality of women. In all prospects including in the socio-economic status yes there is a rate of discrimination on the basis of sex, causing poverty overlaid with long-standing pattern of discrimination create condition for women which threaten their wellbeing deny their choice about childbearing limit opportunities for education, training, security and socio-economic rights. Women and their problems have acquired growing importance in our social milieu. Thus, after realizing the significant role of women, it is desirable that a greater emphasis should be given to her all-round development.

Women are almost half of the adult population. They constitute one-third of the labour force but consume two-thirds of the world's working hours and yet earn only one-tenth of the income own only one percent of world property (United Nations, 1975).

Women, constitute nearly half of the population play vital role in shaping the social system, and have not been given due position since centuries in India. Women's inability to control over productive assets and process is the major factor for their low status in the society and lack of power within the family. The disadvantage of women starts with her birth and continues through childhood to adulthood and finally until death.

Sixty-nine years have gone after independence, yet women in general and the tribal women in particular are the most neglected, underprivileged and downtrodden section of the society. Srinath (1992) says that the women in every country are like a lamp, that burns itself to light the whole world, get its own lower part is ever sunk in darkness. The tribal world of women is in this lower part that remained in darkness since centuries. The year 2001 was declared as the women's empowerment year by the Government of India to combat the century-old backwardness. In this regard this study analyzes the socio-economic, political and cultural conditions of tribal women of Chhattisgarh, which is related to their empowerment. Women's empowerment means gaining autonomy and control over one's life by realizing and making best use of one's capabilities and potentialities and having the

confidence to the take action in one's life. It extends to self-perception of the role of women in society, decision making, economic independence, innovativeness, desire to improve present living conditions and attitude towards group actions and community behaviors (Srinath, 1992). Women's empowerment is an active, multidimensional process, which should enable them to realize their full identity and power in all spheres of life. Centuries after centuries, women suffered exploitation, negligence and apathy, which strangled the spirit in them.

2. Chhattisgarh: An Overview

Chhattisgarh is one of the youngest States of the Indian union. Constituted on 1st November 2000, Chhattisgarh is located in the heart of India and shares its borders with six States of the country: Uttar Pradesh to the north, Jharkhand to the north-east, Orissa to the east, Madhya Pradesh to the west and north-west, Maharashtra to the south-west and Andhra Pradesh to the south-east. The geographical area of the State covers over 135,000 square kilometers and the total population in 2001 was 20,833,803 (2.08 crores).

Chhattisgarh is situated between 17° 43' North to 24° 5' North Latitude and 80° 15' East to 84°20' East Longitude. (The Tropic of Cancer runs through the State). The climate of Chhattisgarh is mainly tropical, humid and sub-humid. The Mahanadi is the principal river of the State. The other major rivers are - Sheonath, Hadeo, Mand, Eeb, Pairi, Jonk, Kelo Udanti, Indrawati, Arpa and Maniyari.



Figure 1. Chhattisgarh District Map

(SOURCE: Internet)

3. Observations and Analysis

It is important to know about the social groups,

Table 1. Social groups Involved in women empowerment producers

(SOURCE: Primary Survey)

Group	Frequency	Percentage
General	46	43.81
Mgnrega	12	11.43
Self Help	30	28.57
Small Units/Handicraft	17	16.19
Total	105	100

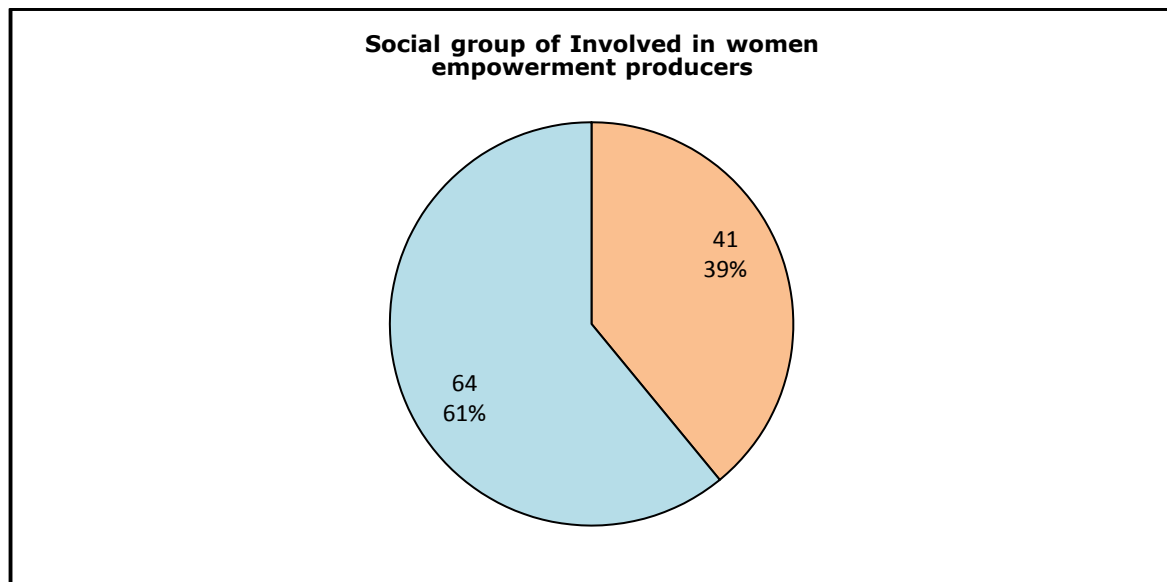


Figure 2. Involvement of women empowerment producers

(SOURCE: Primary Survey)

People from various social and other groups are involved in Employment generation of women. Both the table and diagram show that 44 percent belongs to general category, 11 percent belongs to MGNREGA, 29 percent participation is from Self Help, and the rest 16 percent belongs to category. The activity has involved different social groups. Policies should be made to boost the participation of all those social groups who are lagging in the participation of this fruitful work.

Education status

Education plays an important role in all sectors of the country. Education makes any chance be it social or economic by it any change whether social; economic any change can be possible. Education is a tool in the hands of a person by using he can develop the ability to make his future more fruitful and use his all resources in well. There is a close relation between education and the use of new policies and procedures for empowering women.

Table 2. Level of education (SOURCE: Primary Survey)

Education	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	35	33.33
12 th	40	38.10
Graduation	22	20.95
Illiterate/Drop out Girl Child	8	7.62
Total	105	100

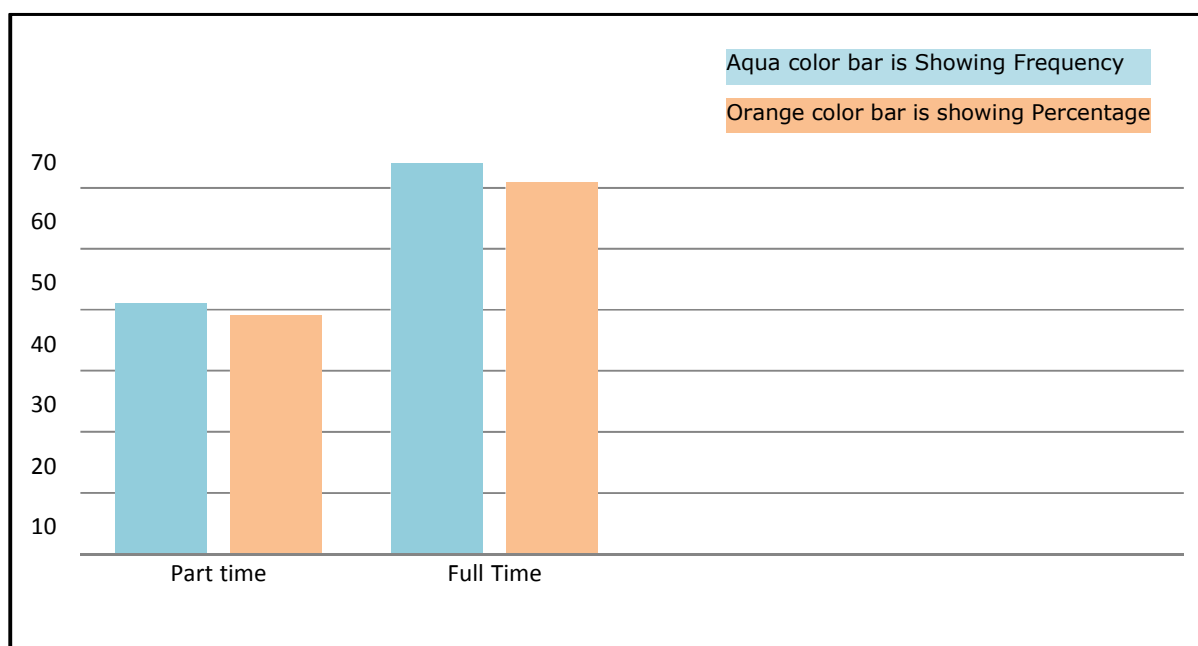


Figure 3. Level of education (SOURCE: Primary Survey)

Above table and diagram shows that 33% Primary education have got primary education, 38% got secondary education, 21% got bachelor's degree and 8% are illiterate (Drop out Girls), which means that highest percentage of women are those having literacy level of 12th class. The above data proves that it is not necessary that a person should be highly educated, the thing which is necessary is that a women should be having a skill by which she can earn her livelihood.

Sources of income

For the development of any country in each sector economic development is must which country is economically sound has all its resources are developed, income of family is good. Source of income has a very important relation with the economic activity selected by a person or with which he is engaged. It also depends on the many factors like economic structure, availability of natural resources and the level of development of a particular area. The primary survey reveals that 40 percent of respondents derive their income from SHG, 29 percent from small units, 14 percent from trade, and 8 percent from other sources. It means that Self Help Groups and Small Units is contributing verywell to the income of many people in the District.

Table 3. Sources of income (SOURCE: Primary Survey)

Main Source	Frequency	Percentage
Agriculture	10	9.52
Trade	15	14.29
Small units	30	28.57
Self Help Groups	42	40.00
MGNREGA	8	7.62
Total	105	100

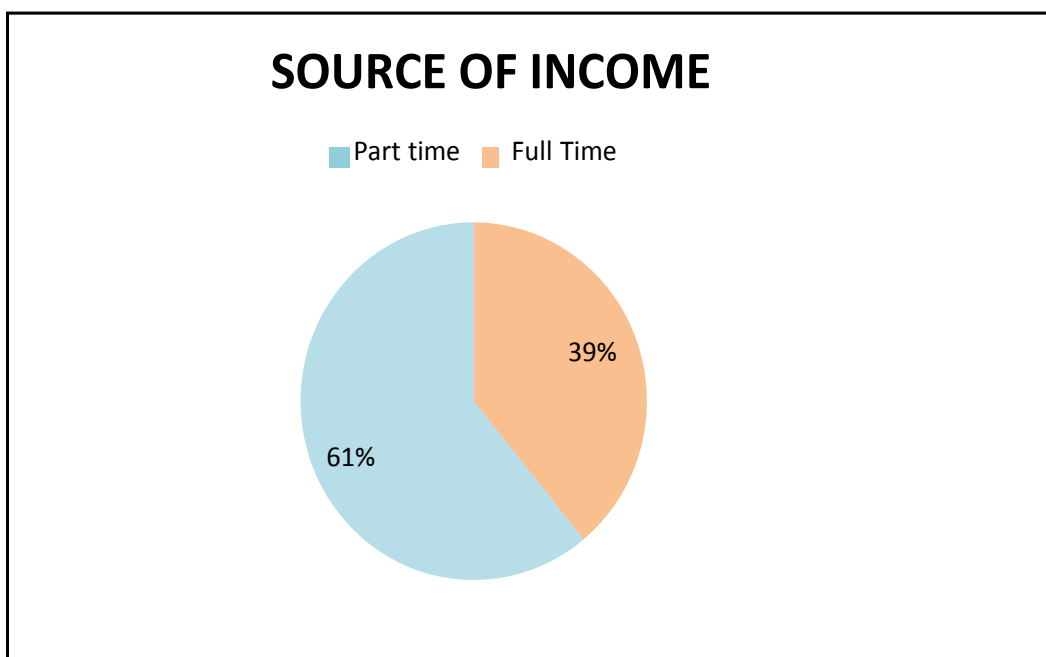


Figure 4. Source of income (SOURCE: Primary Survey)

Monthly income of Women through Social Schemes

To know the per month earnings of the respondents from the define schemes and other craft schemes, the primary survey shows that 50% of respondents earn 4000-8000 per month, 22 percent earn Rs. 8000-12000 per month, 19 percent earn Rs. 1000-4000 per month and only 9 percent respondents are able to earn only Rs. 12000 and above per month.

Table 4. Earnings per month from Social Schemes (Rs.) (SOURCE: Primary Survey)

Earnings (in Rs)	Frequency	Percentage
1000-4000	20	19.05
4000-8000	53	50.48
8000-12000	23	21.90
12000 & above	9	8.57
Total	105	100

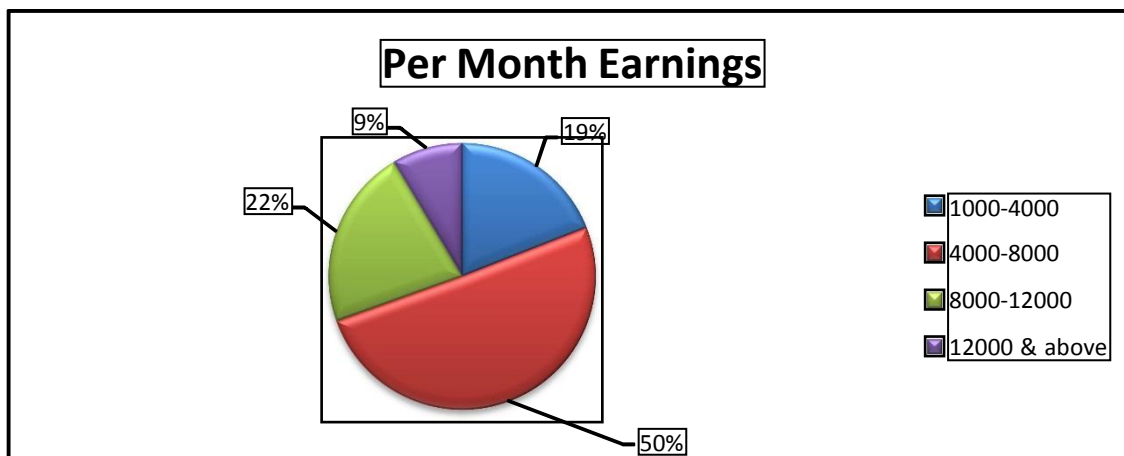


Figure 5. Per month income (SOURCE: Primary Survey)

The collected data makes it clear that half of the respondents are able to earn Rs. 4000-8000 per month. It indicates that women get actively empowered through these social policies and various other schemes and have enough motivational power to make them self-dependent and financially sound.

4. Conclusion

On the basis of the primary survey, the result of this study is clear by testing hypothesis H1: Socio-economic policies and social security for women schemes do not improve women's health condition. H2: Socio-economic policies and social security for women schemes improve women's health condition. As the whole review is based on primary and the respondents' responses. On this whole, we have seen women get employed by different schemes and policies which are very successful and productive. Time has changed all their hurdles caring in their way, but much more is needed still.

Declarations

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Competing Interests Statement

The authors have declared no competing interests.

Consent for Publication

The authors declare that they consented to the publication of this study.

Authors' Contributions

Both authors equally participated in research and drafting of the manuscript.

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